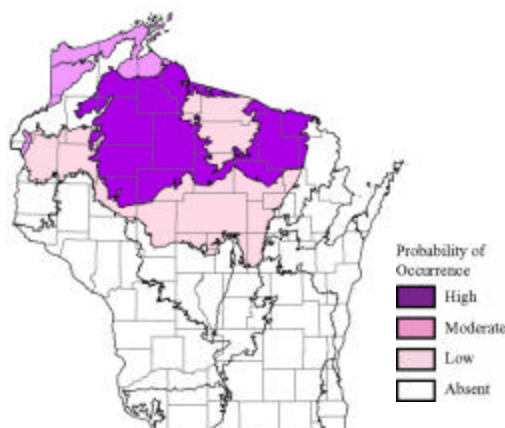


American Marten (*Martes americana*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	3
State threats:	3
State population trend:	4
Global abundance:	4
Global distribution:	4
Global threats:	3
Global population trend:	3
Mean Risk Score:	3.4
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Forest Transition	Northern mesic forest
North Central Forest	Boreal forest
North Central Forest	Hardwood swamp
North Central Forest	Northern dry-mesic forest
North Central Forest	Northern mesic forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northern Highland	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northwest Lowlands	Boreal forest
Northwest Lowlands	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northwest Lowlands	Northern mesic forest
Superior Coastal Plain	Boreal forest
Superior Coastal Plain	Northern dry-mesic forest
Superior Coastal Plain	Northern mesic forest

Threats and Issues

- Inbreeding depression resulting from the small, disjunct populations present in Wisconsin is possible.
- A loss of or decrease in woody debris, or failure to maintain a predominantly closed canopy in areas inhabited by martens are major threats.
- Incidental harvest may be a threat to martens. Although they are not a legal game species in Wisconsin, marten are easily trapped and can easily be caught in traps set for other species (e.g., fisher, mink, raccoon). Any change in trapping status of the current Marten Restoration Areas could be a serious threat to existing populations.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Additional reintroductions to existing populations and in new areas may be needed to support American marten existence in Wisconsin. The source population needs to be identified from outside the state, because neither population here is high enough to support any translocations. Additional areas with potential for reintroduction could be identified using habitat information (e.g., coarse land cover, land use, and forest structure) currently available.
- There is a great need for conservation of genetic resources for martens. There are few animals in the breeding populations, and these breeding populations are separated by long distances preventing exchange of genetic material. Activities should be designed to collect, archive and analyze genetic material from Wisconsin martens in order to detect unacceptable genetic changes in the population.
- Promotion of uneven-aged forest management (i.e., selective cutting) that maintains a predominantly closed canopy and retains adequate numbers of large diameter trees, brush piles, and large woody debris will benefit marten.